

‘TEXT TYPES’ their PURPOSE/S, STRUCTURAL FEATURES AND LANGUAGE FEATURES.			
TEXT TYPE	PURPOSE/S	STRUCTURAL FEATURES	LANGUAGE FEATURES
Description (factual or literary) *This text type is often embedded within other texts	To describe the characteristics or features of a thing or a phenomenon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the subject of the description • Characteristic features of the subject, e.g. physical appearance, qualities, behaviour, significant attributes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • particular nouns • variety of adjectives • action verbs • similes, metaphors, figurative language
Report	To classify and / or describe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General statement or classification • Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical language • simple present tense • generalised terms
Recount (factual or literary)	To retell a series of events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation • Series of events sequenced in time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • descriptive language • past tense • time words to connect events • words which tell us where, when, with whom, how
Narrative	To entertain, amuse or instruct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation • Complication • Series of events • Resolution • Coda (optional) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • usually specific participants • time words used to connect events • action words predominate in complication and resolution • noun groups important in describing characters and settings
Procedure	To instruct someone on how to do something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal • Steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verbs usually at the beginning of each instruction • words or groups of words which tell us how, when, where, with whom
Explanation (factual or literary)	To explain how or why something occurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phenomenon identification • Explanation sequence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical language • use of words such as because, as a result, to establish cause / effect sequences
Exposition	To persuade by arguing one side of an issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thesis • Arguments • Reinforcement of Thesis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words that qualify, e.g. usually, probably • words that link arguments, e.g. firstly, on the other hand
Discussion	To examine issues from more than one perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement outlining the issue • Arguments ‘for’ and ‘against’ • A conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of thinking verbs, e.g. feel, believe, hope • use of connectives, e.g. on the other, however
Response (factual or literary)	To respond to a visual, written or performed work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context of artistic work • Description of artistic work • Judgement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • words which express judgements • descriptive language